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THE OCCULTATION OF MARS, 1920, JULY 22

The following observations of the immersion of the occultation of *Mars* by the Moon, on 1920, July 22, were obtained with the 12-inch refractor of the Lick Observatory. Because of the low altitude of the objects, the definition was poor, and this meteorological difficulty was enhanced by the proximity of clouds.

The immersion was at an end—*i. e.*, the Moon completely occulted the planet—at approximately $11^{\text{h}}2^{\text{m}}36\frac{1}{2}^{\text{s}}$ P. S. T. The dark limit of our satellite began to encroach upon the disk of *Mars* from $15\frac{1}{2}^{\text{s}}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}^{\text{s}}$ before this time—this interval of $15\frac{1}{2}^{\text{s}} \pm$ being determined by a stop-watch. The immersion commenced gradually and concluded in the same manner; at neither first nor second contact was it so sharp as in the case of a star. The non-instantaneity of the phenomenon may possibly be ascribed, partly to the refractive effect of the planet's atmosphere and partly to the disturbing influence of our atmosphere—the latter as imperfect seeing.

The emersion was not observable; it was due to occur below the horizon.

FREDERICK C. LEONARD.

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. Holger Thiele, during the past three years an assistant in the Lick Observatory, and earlier an observer in the Hamburg Observatory at Bergedorff, has been advanced to the grade of Assistant Astronomer. Dr. Thiele is the son of a former director of the Royal Observatory at Copenhagen.

Dr. Robert Trumpler, Martin Kellogg Fellow during the past year and for several years an assistant in the Allegheny Observatory, has been appointed an Assistant Astronomer in the Lick Observatory.